(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:22:50 ON 07 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, CANCERLIT, BIOTECHDS, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:23:07 ON 07 JAN 2003

L1	4242	S	FELINE IMMUNOD?
L2	6483	S	DNA VACCINE
L3	5274	S	CARBOPOL OR ACYRLIC
L4	498076	S	ETHYLENE
L5	238	S	L4 AND L3
L6	193535	S	ANHYDRIDE
L7	27	S	L6 AND L5
L8	25	DUP REM	L7 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9	90015	S	MALEIC
L10	62780	S	L9 AND L6
L11	94	S	L10 AND ADJUVANT
L12	63	DUP REM	L11 (31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13	2	S	L12 AND L2
L14	2	S	L12 AND L3
L15	13957	S	L10 AND L4
L16	23	S	L15 AND L3
L17	22	DUP REM	L16 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L18	2	S	L12 AND EMA
L19	1	S	EMA AND DNA VACCINE
L20	8	S	EMA AND PLASMID
L21	5	DUP REM	L20 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L22	1	S	L3 AND L2
L23	11	S	L3 AND PLASMID
L24	9	DUP REM	L23 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L14 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1995:698952 CAPLUS
DN 123:93246
TI Submicron emulsions as vaccine adjuvants
IN Lowell, George H.; Amselem, Shimon; Friedman, Doron; Aviv, Haim
PA Pharmos Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9511700	A1	19950504	WO 1993-US10402	19931029
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CZ, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, UZ, VN				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9455432	A1	19950522	AU 1994-55432	19931029
	US 5961970	A	19991005	US 1996-637756	19960429
	US 5985284	A	19991116	US 1996-677302	19960709
	US 2002037295	A1	20020328	US 1999-407327	19990928
PRAI	WO 1993-US10402	W	19931029		
	US 1996-637756	A1	19960429		
	US 1996-673756	A1	19960627		
	US 1996-677302	A1	19960709		

AB A vaccine **adjuvant** comprises an oil-in-water submicron emulsion that has 0.5-50% of an oil, 0.1-10% of an emulsifier, 0.5-5% of a nonionic surfactant, 0.00001-1% of an immunogen, and an aq. continuous phase. This submicron emulsion has a mean droplet size in the range of 0.03-0.5 .mu.m, and preferably 0.05-0.2 .mu.m.

L17 ANSWER 21 OF 22 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1967:98870 CAPLUS
DN 66:98870
TI Adsorbents for thin-layer chromatography
PA Merck, E., A.-G.
SO Neth. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: NAXXAN
DT Patent
LA Dutch
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	NL 6608384		19661219		
PRAI	DD		19650618		
	DD		19660220		

AB To improve the adhesion to the carrier plates and to increase resistance to abrasion 0.1-10% of an org. polymer is throughly mixed with the usual adsorbents in the presence of H2O. Suitable polymers are **Carbopol**, a high mol. wt. carboxyvinyl polymer; Rohagit, a polymer based on acrylic and methacrylic acid; EMA, a copolymer of **ethylene** and **maleic anhydride**; Cyanamer P 250, a nonionic acrylamide homopolymer with a mol. wt. of 5-6 .times. 106; Cyanamer P 26, an anionic, relatively low mol. wt. copolymer of acrylamide and acrylic acid, and mixts. of these polymers. The ionic polymers are used in the neutralized from. Contrary to the older org. adhesives, these polymers do not interfere with the identification by imparting color to the substrate when heated with a corrosive acidic reagent. Sepn. properties of the adsorbents are not influenced. All known adsorbents can be used. Esp. suitable are silica gels with a sp. surface of 500-600 m.2/g., an av. pore diam. of 30-50 A., pore vols. of 0.6-0.9 cc./g. and approx. the following particle size distribution: 2 wt. % >30 .mu., 63 wt. % 6-30 .mu., and 34 wt. % <6 .mu.. For silica gel, guhr, and Mg silicate, 3-5 wt. % of a very finely dispersed SiO2 (0.003-0.03 .mu.), obtained by thermal hydrolysis of SiCl4, can be used as an addnl. additive. For alumina use very finely dispersed Al oxide, obtained from alumogels, may be used as the addnl. adhesive. A mixt. of 1 g. **Carbopol** 934 and 400 ml. H2O is shaken for 3 min. until a milky suspension is obtained. Under vigorous stirring 1-2 ml. of a 10% NaOH soln. is added until a pH of 7 is attained. To the clear viscous soln. is added 100 g. of a silica gel with an av. particle diam. of 30 .mu.. Another 400 ml. H2O is added and the mixt. is agitated until a homogeneous suspension is obtained. By using a 750-.mu. split width streaker, 20-25 200 .times. 200 mm. plates can be coated with this mixt. After drying in air for 1 day the plates are activated at 130.degree. for 1 hr. A strong, abrasionresistant 160 .mu. thick layer is obtained on each plate.

> d bib ab 1-2

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE
AN 85220480 MEDLINE
DN 85220480 PubMed ID: 4002607
TI Potentiating effect of adjuvants on humoral immunity to porcine parvovirus vaccines in guinea pigs.
AU Molitor T W; Joo H S; Thacker B J
SO VETERINARY MICROBIOLOGY, (1985 Apr) 10 (3) 209-18.
Journal code: 7705469. ISSN: 0378-1135.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198507
ED Entered STN: 19900320
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19850725
AB Fourteen different adjuvants, given either in single or combined form with another compound were compared in guinea pigs for their ability to potentiate humoral immunity to porcine parvovirus (PPV) antigen after 2 vaccinations. Two injections were given, the second 3 weeks following the initial vaccination. Antibody concentrations to PPV in sera from injected animals were measured over a 5-week period by the hemagglutination inhibition test. At the conclusion of the experiment, guinea pigs injected with the following adjuvants and PPV antigen: CP-20 961 (Avridin), 50% aluminum hydroxide gel, ethylene **maleic anhydride** (**EMA**), oil and water emulsion (O/W) and dimethyl-dioctadecyl-ammonium bromide (DDA) immunologically responded with high geometric mean HI titers (380, 224 and 427, 602, 512, 1202 respectively), whereas guinea pigs receiving Emulsan, sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), L-121, combinations of Emulsan/aluminum hydroxide, SDS/aluminum hydroxide and B. pertussis/aluminum hydroxide responded with low mean titers (54, 64, 18, 27, 11, 64, 14, 20 respectively). Guinea pigs injected with antigen without **adjuvant** responded weakly with geometric mean titers of 3.3 and 16 for the 2 groups tested. Prior to booster injection, guinea pigs immunized with 13 of the preparations had low (less than 4) or undetectable antibody titers. Antibody titers from guinea pigs receiving DDA **adjuvant** continued to rise throughout the duration of the experiment and at the conclusion had the highest mean titers of the groups tested (1202). The 2 groups immunized with 50% aluminum hydroxide gel had high mean titers (224, 427), but in both instances there was a wide range of titers within a group evidenced by high standard deviations. In contrast, guinea pigs receiving either DDA, CP-20 961, O/W or **EMA** had antibody titers within a narrow range and small standard deviation. The significance of aluminum hydroxide gel concentration on immunogenicity is discussed.